

ARKANSAS!

A Great March Flood--Thousands of People Seeking Homes, Are Attracted to Missoula by Its Wonderful Resources.

A County With the Finest Agricultural Valleys--The Best Mines and the Largest Forests in All Montana.

A City, the County Seat and Center of This Enormous Natural Wealth--A City Destined to Have a Remarkable Growth.

[By Leased Wire.] CHICAGO, March 8.—A recent number of the Arkansas Traveler contained the following article regarding an important railroad center of Montana: "Missoula is destined to become a great railroad center. She cannot escape this destiny. Her situation commands the passes through the Bitter Root and Beaverhead ranges of mountains, and through these passes the roads must come. It is becoming one of the most important points on the Northern Pacific system, and not only because of the magnitude of its traffic, but as a basis of operations for the building of new lines. The Bitter Root Valley branch diverges here and runs up the valley fifteen miles to Grangeville. It will soon be extended about forty miles further to the head of the river. The new cut-off line to the Cour d'Alene mining towns also leaves the main line at Missoula. Running down the valley for about twenty-five miles, it strikes up the St. Regis de Borgia river, crosses the Bitter Root mountains, and comes down to Mullan, at the head of the South Fork of the Cour d'Alene river, 125 miles from Missoula. This road, connected with the line from Mullan to Spokane Falls, already partly finished, will effect a saving of sixty-five miles in distance over the present route by way of the Pen d'Oreille, and will, as a consequence, become the route. There is no question as to its early construction. The Washington and Idaho line of the Union Pacific already completed as far east as Mullan, has been located to Missoula, paralleling the Northern Pacific's new line. The question of further construction has not yet been determined by the Union Pacific management. If the road comes to Missoula it will undoubtedly go on to a junction with the Union's old line, either at Garrison or Anaconda.

The Northern Pacific has projected a line through the Flathead valley to the fine agricultural region and the coal fields north of Flathead lake, which will be of very considerable help in the building up of Missoula. This road will be about 150 miles long ending close to the British boundary. There is no question as to its early construction. The Washington and Idaho line of the Union Pacific already completed as far east as Mullan, has been located to Missoula, paralleling the Northern Pacific's new line. The question of further construction has not yet been determined by the Union Pacific management. If the road comes to Missoula it will undoubtedly go on to a junction with the Union's old line, either at Garrison or Anaconda.

The Manitoba Company, now called the Great Northern, has determined to start from Great Falls this year for the Pacific coast. One survey, and the easiest for crossing the Rockies, takes the road up the Dearborn river, through Cadotte's Pass and down the Big Blackfoot to Missoula. Another runs north by way of the Flathead lake country and the Kootenai valley. A choice of route will probably not be made until spring. The building of the road through Missoula, opening a second trunk line east and west, would be of enormous advantage to the place, but even in case the northern route is selected the development of farms and mines and lumber in the northern part of Missoula is entirely dependent on the completion of the road to benefit to the city. Its present supremacy as the distributing point of western Montana would not be endangered, and the new towns that would spring up would only add to the trade of this natural trade center.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF MISSOULA.

The valleys of Missoula county are and will continue to be the pride of Montana. Southeast from Missoula the famous Bitter Root valley is capable of supporting a population of hundreds of thousands from agriculture alone. Lateral valleys penetrate the mountain ranges on either side, affording homes for thousands besides what the valley proper will support. The soil is a rich alluvial, producing grain, grasses, vegetables, etc., with a minimum of labor and a maximum of yield. All small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, currants, etc., as well as apples, pears, plums, grapes, etc., do well and bear abundantly. The climate of the Bitter Root valley is noted for mildness and the seasons open some months earlier than further south and east. Farmers find no trouble in disposing of all they can raise for cash, and at good prices, as the miners require more than can be supplied with the present farming population and methods. The towns of Stevensville, Corvallis, Victor, Grantsville, etc., up this valley are flourishing, growing places. Still the valley is not one fourth settled. Patented land of the very best quality can be bought for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre ready for the plough. Water for irrigation can be had anywhere. On each side of the valley the mountains are full of miners and prospectors, thus assuring a good market at every door.

It has generally been admitted that the past year was the driest ever known, but this did not prevent the farmers of Bitter Root valley from raising 225,000 pounds of small fruits, which from seventy to forty bushels per acre; wheat, twenty-five to forty bushels per acre and the hay fields yielded an average of two and a half tons per acre. These cereals find a ready sale, and hay is now bringing \$20 per ton.

For further particulars write or call upon McCONNELL, COOK & CO., Missoula, Montana.

POLITICS THE THEME.

The Blair Bill the Occasion of a Lively Debate in the Senate.

Sherman Threatens Dire Things for the South in the Near Future.

The Ohio Man Warned to be Careful of the Storm He May Raise by Political Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the senate today the bill for a bridge across the Columbia river between Washington and Oregon, similar to the senate bill passed and sent to house, was reported back from the committee on commerce, amended by a few changes and passed. A conference was asked. The committee on commerce reported a bill to repeal the law of 1875 relating to the carrying of goods by railroads for the purpose of evading the law in cases of discrimination. The object of this was to do away with the discrimination practiced by railroads under the law as it now stands. The senate proceeded to consider the calendar and passed bills for public buildings as follows: Stockton, Cal., \$85,000; Mammoth Hot Springs in the Yellowstone National Park, \$100,000; Virginia City, Nev., \$150,000; The Delta, Ore., \$100,000. Eustis took the floor and referred to the statements made by him yesterday, one of them being that in the state of Louisiana and some of the other states there were laws which made it a penal offense for a white man to associate on terms of equality with a negro; the other was to the effect that there was a law which provided for the sale of any colored man found for a certain time out of work, and that former masters should have the preference in purchase. He denied that the senate had adopted any such law in Louisiana, and spoke of the recklessness and destitution of sense of responsibility with which republican senators spoke on southern affairs. He said he might have been mistaken in the statement that the senate had adopted such a law, but he was sure that the laws of Mississippi passed in 1865. He thought substantially the same law had been enacted in Louisiana.

The educational bill then came up and Blair made a brief address. He also read an extract from a speech of President Harrison when senator in 1886, favoring the bill, and said the president held the same sentiments to-day. The southern question came up again and Blair admitted that his statement about the laws of Louisiana was incorrect. Sherman asked Eustis whether he did not know the fifteenth amendment never would have been proposed but for the fact that the negroes of the south were depriving the negro of the rights of citizenship. Eustis replied that it was his honest conviction that all reconstruction measures were adopted by the republican party with the single object of Africanizing the south and maintaining the political supremacy of the colored race, and that the greatest crime ever committed against a civilized community, Sherman then took part in the discussion, which became a heated political controversy. He maintained that the reconstruction movement, and said at the close of the war it had not been contemplated to arm the negro with the suffrage, but the laws passed by some southern states were so unjust to the colored people and to white republicans in the south that the people of the north became convinced that the object in the south was to overthrow the results of the war, and to deprive freedmen of all the rights of citizens. When the time came it was seen that there was no way to protect the emancipated people except by arming them with the suffrage. Congress had reluctantly, slowly, but deliberately, adopted the remedy as the only one fitted for the case. He (Sherman) had something thought it might possibly have been better not to have adopted the fifteenth amendment, conferring the suffrage on colored men, because that right had been nullified and annulled by the result of the fifteenth amendment was practically to give the southern states increased representation in the house of representatives and increased power in the electoral college. There was nothing wrong in the situation of southern affairs. The people of the south had brought it on themselves. There was no feeling of hate in the north against the south. If the equal rights of all the people in the south were secured, the people of the north would be satisfied. It was true the fifteenth amendment had not turned out as expected, because no men had dreamed such measures as have been resorted to in the south would have been resorted to, to deprive the negro of his rights. No one had dreamed of Ku Klux Klans and all the savage machinery by which that exclusion had been perfected.

Butler suggested that the reconstruction measures and the fifteenth amendment were not so much due to the objectionable legislation in the south as to the conflict between Andrew Johnson and the republican congress.

Sherman replied that the selection of Andrew Johnson, a southern man and a devotee of the vice-presidency was proof of the generous treatment the north had shown the south. But Johnson had deserted the republican party, and turned his back upon it when he came into power, and Sherman said he would not have the carrying out of his policy.

"Butler—Then I understand the senator from Ohio to admit that the southern people are not alone responsible, but that Andrew Johnson, the president was more responsible for the enactment of the extreme measures against the south?"

Sherman—I look upon Andrew Johnson as a southern man and a democrat.

Butler—He was your republican president, and the people of the south had no other authority to look to after they surrendered except the executive.

Sherman—The southern people had the right to look to congress as the governing power of the country. Sherman went on to say to the senators on the other side that there is a feeling in the north that not only have the negroes of the south been deprived of their votes, but that the people of the south now enjoy a larger political power than the same number of people in the north. Let the south obey the constitutional amendments. Let it give the negro and permit him to vote as he will, I would not care if the whole of the negroes would vote the democratic ticket. But this feeling of injustice does prevail in the north, that while you are depriving the colored people of their votes, you are exercising undue power in the government. The north denies hatred, but demands justice, and now I say that beyond and above this educational bill, or any other pending measure, is an act of congress that will secure to every man in the United States the right to vote the right to cast that vote and have it counted. Whenever congress rises to the dignity of passing such a law that will be uniform throughout the United States, affecting Massachusetts and Ohio as well as South Carolina, every man will feel it a just and fair law, and there will be no further ground for complaint. Congress cannot exercise any control in the local affairs of southern states, but what we insist upon is that there shall be a law that will protect the rights of suffrage, and that that law be executed with such power that no man dare expose himself to its penalty. Butler followed Sherman. He spoke of the exclusion of the colored men in north-

ern states from all political offices, and said on the contrary, there is no such discrimination in the south. This very day and for the past week the newspapers have been teeming with accounts of the white men in Oklahoma, and Mississippi and their coming to the world if the colored people dared to assert their right to control the territory by superiority of numbers, they would drive them out at the point of the bayonet. He had seen accounts of outrage on colored people in Ohio and Indiana, and yet had heard not one syllable of protest. He would tell the senator from Ohio that whenever he attempted to carry out his threat of another crusade upon the south through the supervisors and United States marshals for the purpose of dominating elections there, he would have a fire in his rear from men in the north who had carried their money and their industry into the south. Whenever he attempted to reassert his old policy of reconstruction governments which had left in their train the black mark of spoliation, disgrace and humiliation, a protest would arise in his own state and the country that would cause him to hesitate before he carried it out. He (Butler) would not exchange one hour of good order in the south for all the political power that negro suffrage had given the south. He appealed to the senators and the people of the north to believe the southern men when they said they were more interested in the orderly, humane, honest settlement of the question than the people of the north could possibly be. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

In the house to-day a bill was passed granting the right of way through the Nez Perces Indian reservation, in Idaho, to the Palouse and Spokane railway company. The house then went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the Oklahoma bill.

On motion of Tarsney an amendment was adopted for the establishment of a land office in "No Man's Land." On motion of Holman an amendment was adopted providing that no person having a fee simple to 100 acres of land in any state or territory shall be entitled to enter the land covered by this act. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The amendment providing that section 2,132 of the revised statutes, prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquor into Indian territory, shall be enforced by Oklahoma until after the adjournment of the first session of the legislature, was agreed to—134 to 105. The bill then passed—194 to 25. It is a substitute for the senate bill on the same subject. The bill contains provisions which in substance fix the boundaries of the new territory to include the lands which the United States has acquired from the Indians occupy under the treaty or law shall be included without their consent, except for judicial purposes. Seven counties are established. The county seats will be Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Norman, Laskin, Kinchloe, Beaver, Stillwater and one more to be fixed by the secretary of the interior. The Cherokee outlet is declared public land, and open to settlement under the homestead laws and bona fide settlers and occupants are given the preference. Adjourned.

RUSHERS IN THE SENATE.

An Illustration of the Attention Paid Public Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the senate to-day over the bill which appropriates \$10,000 for a post-office building in the Yellowstone National Park, indicates that it went through the committee room in a hurry, and if it is a fair sample of the scrutiny which a public building bill gets in the senate, it is little wonder that all the bills of this nature introduced in the senate go through with a whirl. The bill was introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who called it up this morning and urged its passage. It is intended to provide for a postoffice at Mammoth Hot Springs. Regardless of the fact that the government has title to the entire park, the bill is in the usual stereotyped form, which provides that no money shall be expended until the title to the site is vested in the government, a useless waste of printers' ink and an absurdity on the face of it. Further than this the bill continues: "Proposals for the site of land suitable for a site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more newspapers of said city of largest circulation, etc." None of the committee seems to have considered that "said city" is simply a tract of land with a hotel or two within walking distance, and that there are no newspapers published within many miles. The bill, however, was going through the mill at a rapid rate and in a few minutes would have been passed, had not Senator Sherman grasped the situation and had action delayed until the correction could be made.

Northwestern News.

Representative Carter tried to call up his bill providing for a session of part of the Crow reservation in Montana, but Kilgore, of Texas, objected even after the Montana men appealed for unanimous consent.

Delegate Dubois, of Idaho, got his bill through the house to-day granting right of way to the Spokane & Palouse railway through the Nez Perces reservation. Objection was made by the democrats to the provision in the bill making the right of way 150 feet wide, and it was changed to 100. The delegate also had passed a bill ratifying the action of the Idaho legislature for a wagon road from the north to the southern part of Idaho, a distance of 100 miles. This road will open up a prosperous mining region. To-morrow the delegate's bill authorizing the people of Shoshone county to change the county seat will probably be passed. The advocates of Wyoming and Idaho admission are just now trying to placate Springer and will probably consent to the postponement of the consideration of these bills for two weeks, when the Arizona-Mexico bills will be reported.

National Capital Notes.

Representative Carter, of Montana, appeared before the river and harbor committee, urging an appropriation of \$25,000 for the survey of the upper Missouri river above Great Falls. He expects to get a favorable report.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, to-day reported to the house from the committee on military and militia a bill to improve the efficiency of the militia, which the committee has had under consideration for some time.

Turpie to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$700,000 for the establishment and maintenance on the ground of the United States arsenal at Indianapolis, a factory for making ordnance and ordnance supplies for the army.

At a meeting of the Dolph investigation committee to-day George H. Harries, of the Washington Star, declined to answer when asked how he obtained a report of the proceedings of the secret sessions of the senate.

The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: Henry C. Gooding, of Indiana, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona; Andrew Davidson, of New York, first deputy commissioner of pensions, and a wagon road from the north to the south of Iowa, agent for the Indians of Utah and Oregon, of the Oregon agency, in Utah; Joseph H. Hughes, receiver of public money at Spokane, Wash.; Charles W. Seyde, to be postmaster at Miles City, Mont.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Towns in Tennessee and Arkansas Suffering Much Damage From the Rise of the Rivers.

A Portion of New Orleans Under Water, and the Worst Yet to Come.

Trains Abandoned, Levees Breaking and the Water Rapidly Rising—The Loss Impossible to Estimate.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Meagre details from the floods in Arkansas have been received at this city. The White river rose thirty-two feet in twenty-four hours and all the lower part of the town is flooded. The destruction of property at Black Rock will be heavy. The water stands six feet deep in the hotels and business places. Orders to remove all cars from the Iron Mountain yards at Newport have been given. No trains have reached there since Tuesday.

A special from Little Rock says: News from the interior towns is that all the seasons are high, and that a large number of bridges have been washed away. No trains have reached there from Fort Smith since Monday, and on all roads traffic is badly delayed. The Arkansas river is rising rapidly at Pine Bluff, and there is danger of the government's dykes being destroyed. The situation between that point and the Mississippi river is said to be alarming.

The river is in an alarming condition. The highest flood level ever recorded has already been reached at many points south of here, and will likely be attained from Cairo to the Gulf within the next five or six days. The rainfall the past three days adds up a total of from two to three inches over the country lying west of the Mississippi to the Indian territory, and south of the Ozark range, and from two to five inches between the Ohio and Cumberland valleys. A reporter just returned from Arkansas City says the real condition of that place has been suppressed. The water from the Sappington creek has flooded the town, and the water is rising. Hundreds of hogs and sheep were drowned and the people are in constant fear of a break in the levee in the front of the city, where the water yesterday was four inches upon the sand banks on top of the levee.

New Orleans Inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The river continues rising steadily. At 3:30 p. m. it was six inches above the high water mark of former years. A large part of the city below Canal street is entirely submerged. The water at the custom house is over the sidewalks and coming up rapidly. On the Decatur street side the water fills the street and is beginning to encroach on the sidewalk. The water is following out Canal street and the indications are the entire business portion of the city will be covered before morning.

At 8:30 p. m. the levee broke and the portion of the city below the levee front was entirely submerged. The city is lower than the river. The water is all through the streets, and is being pumped out at the back part of the city into Lake Pontchartrain. The fall of the water may exceed the capacity of the pumps, and flood the whole back town, but a possible effort are being made to check the overflow.

The council to-night appropriated \$50,000 for work on the levees during the next period. At Natchez the levee on Davis island, lake Concordia, gave way, flooding Novelly, Evergreen, Safara, Morgan and Potawanna plantations.

Danger at Newport.

LITTLE ROCK, March 13.—The situation at Newport, Ark., at the confluence of the White and Black rivers, is one of extreme danger. The water is within a few inches of the top of the levee which surrounds the town, and is rising at the rate of three inches an hour. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed. The levee front is being destroyed would be terrible. At Batesville all that portion of the town through which the Iron Mountain runs is a foot under water and trains are abandoned. Reports from Black River valley show the low lands are now under water at some places so deep that the tree tops alone are visible. Jacksonport is under water from two to four feet. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions and no estimate of the damage can be made.

LYNCHERS TO BE HANGED.

People Who Take the Law in Their Own Hands Will Suffer.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13.—The trial of the first three persons charged with the Olsson lynching at Whitehall, Wisconsin, was concluded to-day, so far as the testimony is concerned. The wife and son of the murdered man and Ole Sletto, a well-to-do farmer, have been on trial for what, according to the judge's charge, is murder in the first degree. Thirty other men will plead guilty to the charge of rioting, though the judge's charge is unmistakable that they are all guilty of conspiracy and murder.

The jury to-night returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Mrs. Ole Sletto, wife of Ole Sletto. The two first named were the wife and son respectively of the man lynched. About thirty of the persons who took part in the outrage pleaded guilty to riot and were fined \$100 each. Charles Johnson, who pleaded guilty with three others, was convicted to-day and will be sentenced to prison for life.

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

Congress to Be Asked to Establish a Bureau of Statistics.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 13.—At to-day's session of the interstate cattlemen's convention the committee on statistics reported on the matter of establishing bureaus for information and statistics in each of the live stock producing and live stock feeding states and territories, to the effect that it was very essential to have a correct record of the available supply and probable demand of live stock, in order to form an intelligent opinion as to the value of the same. The committee were doubtful if united action could be had, and it was therefore recommended that the convention memorialize congress to appropriate sufficient money to introduce this improvement in the conduct of the live stock business of the country, under the auspices of the department of agriculture. The report was adopted asking the next legislature to appoint a veterinary whose duty it will be to suppress all diseases in cattle, especially that known as "Texas fever."

Keating Steps Down.

NEW YORK, March 13.—As a result of his indictment and arrest for the alleged acceptance of bribes, Warden Keating of Ludlow street jail, sent in his resignation this afternoon.

In the case of Cortez, the Cuban ambassador, United States Commissioner Lyman has ordered that he be turned over to the Cuban authorities.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Another Big Deal Among the Railroads Rumored in the East.

NEW YORK, March 13.—In speaking of the sale of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, the Times says: "Popularly this new control was credited to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company; but from an important quarter there are suggestions that the Burlington & Quincy will ultimately be found to figure less prominently in the deal than the Manitoba and Pennsylvania, which are credited with contemplating a great trans-continental route. The friends of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy say the consummation of the deal will be found to have an influence and significance far beyond what anybody yet suspects. President Cable, of the Rock Island, said last night: "If the deal goes through, its importance cannot be overestimated. It will give us a clear atmosphere out west." A director of the Union Pacific company said: "It changes the whole railway situation. It does for the western roads precisely what the Lake Shore deal did for the eastern trunk lines. In Gould circles similar enthusiastic comments are made." A Missouri Pacific director says: "This deal is the biggest thing that has happened in railroad circles in years." The Burlington & Northern has been charged with being responsible for all the rate cutting in the west for the past two years.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Pennsylvania railroad officers deny the stories connecting that road with the purchase of western and southern roads. They believe, however, that the Louisville & Nashville has bought the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road. The statement that the Pennsylvania road was likely to acquire the Manitoba road is said by officials to be without foundation.

NEW YORK, March 13.—An official of the Manitoba railway, when asked if there was any truth in the report that the Manitoba was interested in the purchase of the Burlington & Northern, said he heard of the deal until it was announced in the press. He had no reason to believe the Manitoba was interested in the purchase.

THE TRIAL OF McALLA.

Rules of the Navy Violated on the Steamship Enterprise.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The third day's session of the McCalla inquiry opened to-day. The first witness was Lieut. P. J. Merliagh. He told about the men being in canvas jackets and of the men being ironed together; also knew an apprentice named Graham had been confined in double irons for five days. The apprentice was released by order of Commander McCalla, as the man had been ironed through some misapprehension. The men were ironed two and two kept on deck under guard of the marines. John Dillmore, captain of the maintop and a coal heaver and others were chained at night to the starboard bow or chained on deck and covered with a tarpaulin; this while the ship was at Rouen, France. In the case of Fireman Swaglich, the witness considered the man had been confined unjustly. The enforcement of discipline was not in accordance with the rules of the navy. At Cronstadt much liquor was smuggled aboard and the men became drunk on duty. A number of the men were sent ashore for target practice and the rest were away their arms. A man named Sutherland attempted to jump overboard to escape punishment. He thought the men had too much liberty. At Plymouth liberty was given to thirty men at 1 o'clock in the morning. Surgeon C. G. Haden was the next witness. He told of the cutting down of Walker. A little before midnight he went on deck and was told Walker had been cut by the commander. Witness dressed the wound on Walker's head, about an inch and a half long. The same man became noisy and was given morphine. This was repeated at 2 o'clock. Witness did not see the gag in the mouth of Walker. His wound was not dangerous. Engineer Bennett testified that Officer Whelan was placed in irons and afterwards compelled to shovel coal as a punishment for the breaking down of a steam launch while Whelan was running it. Arnold Kennedy was cursed on deck. McCalla and relieved from duty for the accidental discharge of a revolver. Many men were put in straight jackets for days; others were lashed to Jacob's ladder. This Engineer Ensign testified to the punishment already in evidence. Ensign Kline testified to the punishment of men, and said the commander seldom or never investigated complaints. He admitted having written a friend during the cruise that he thought the Walker incident said he did not think Walker was very drunk; it was necessary to discipline Walker, and he was glad to see McCalla reduce him to submission by cutting him down. Things were \$1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

AN OLD MAN'S FATE.

Killed While Sitting in His Chair by Murderous Thieves.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 13.—The little town of Brown, Clinton county, was the scene of a tragedy this morning. Henry Nurte, a wealthy farmer, was found murdered in his bed, and his wife seriously wounded. The murderer is unknown.

The murder must have been committed a day or two ago. When found Nurte was cold. He evidently had been struck down by a blow on his head. The murderer was in the bedroom Mrs. Nurte was found in a comatose condition. There had evidently been severe struggle in the room. The doctors do not expect her to live. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

Britain's Growing Navy.

LONDON, March 13.—In the commons to-night, Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, said the estimates for building war ships the coming year were £5,456,000. This sum was exclusive of the estimates for armaments, which amounted to £1,709,000. Smith, member for Finsbury, liberal, asked whether the government had seen the printed reports of cruelties inflicted upon political prisoners in Siberia, and whether it would cause the British ambassador at St. Petersburg to direct the attention of the Russian government to the matter. Smith, government leader, replied that the government had no means of ascertaining the truth of the reports nor had it the power to approach the Russian government on the subject.

Sensational Church Trial.

PITTSBURGH, March 13.—In the sensational trial of Rev. Dr. Manselle, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of McKeesport, for lying and defamation of character, a scene was created to-day when the counsel of the reverend gentleman refused to go on with the case. He stated that he had handed Manselle a letter which was offered against him as libelous and that the gentleman had thrown it in the fire. The case now goes to the committee in charge.

The Pope will appoint a metropolitan at Tokio and four archbishops and bishops, the Japanese government consenting.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent.

JUST WHAT THEY WANT.

Ohio Woolgrowers Endorse the Tariff on Wool Proposed by Major McKinley.

The Duty is Made Higher Than Ever Before and is Therefore Satisfactory.

The Senate Bill Not Up to the Mark—An Appeal to Those Interested to Help Carry the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—David Harpster, president of the Ohio Woolgrowers' Association, and Judge Lawrence, a member of the same association, have prepared for publication the following statement explanatory of the wool schedule in the tariff bill now under consideration by the house committee on ways and means:

We have examined for the first time to-day schedule K, providing for duties on wool and manufactures of wool. It proposes a duty of 11 cents per pound on clothing wool, double on washed and treble on scoured. On combing wool 12 cents per pound, and treble on scoured wool. On unwashed carpet wools, value 12 cents or less, including charges at the last port of export, the duty is to be 3½ cents, and if washed 7 cents; if scoured 8½ cents. On carpet wools, value over 12 cents, the duty on unwashed is 8 cents, double if washed and treble if scoured. It provides that standard samples be deposited in the custom houses and contain provisions for "proven" round lot frauds, sorting "frauds," admixture "frauds," and defines washed and scoured wools. As to the so-called carpet wools, the proposed provisions are much better than ever incorporated in any tariff law, and these are the wools that are just now injuring the wool industry of the United States more than any other. We learn upon reliable authority that under the law as it now stands seventy five per cent. of the carpet wools being imported will make excellent clothing, such as was used by our soldiers during the war, and if shaggy goods continue to increase in fashion as they have during the past ten years seventy-five per cent. of the carpet wools imported will be of excellent quality; and further, if clothing wool can be imported as carpet wool at 2½ cents duty, the eleven cents on clothing wool will not be operative; that if the cost of merino is too far above the cost of carpet wools, the manufacturers will abandon the use of merino wool to some extent for cheaper carpet wool, thus bringing down the price of merino wool. The farmers of the United States are people generally, whose prosperity is dependent on the success of our agricultural industries, are to be congratulated on the fact that Maj. McKinley and those co-operating with him on the committee on ways and means, have proposed a measure of such immense value. The proposed duty is an increase of 1 per cent per pound on clothing and combing wools over the present law.

The senate bill, which passed Jan. 22, 1889, proposed 4 cents on carpet wool, whether washed or unwashed, but the rate of the proposed bill of 3½ cents on unwashed, with higher rates on washed and scoured, make it much better for the wool-growers than the senate bill, besides which the restrictive provisions of Major McKinley's bill, in connection with his administrative bill, and as much as the protective features as to all wools, and in these respects are much better than those found in any previous tariff law. We now respectfully urge the friends of protection to American industry all over the country to appeal to their representatives in congress to give their support to this measure and not to surrender any one feature of its protective provisions.

The Pacific Road Bills.

The house committee on Pacific railroads to-day further considered the question as to whether it should report a single bill providing for the settlement of the government indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific, as was done by the Senate committee, or to report separate bills. There is a marked difference of opinion in the committee on the question, and this morning's discussion did not result in an agreement. The published statement that the secretary has invested the money to the credit of the companies in their first mortgage bonds was also discussed and a resolution ordered to be presented to the house requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the house whether such was the case.

Montana Men Confirmed.

Among the confirmations by the senate to-day were the following: Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Smith, to be paymaster general, with the rank of brigadier general. George B. Eaton, to be surveyor general of Montana; E. F. Ferris, to be register of the land office at Bozeman, Montana; J. T. Carlton, to be receiver of public moneys at Bozeman, Montana.

TESTING THE GUNS.

The Dynamite Cruiser Illustrates What May Be Expected of Her.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The final official test of the pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was made to-day. The result will not be made public until the report reaches the secretary of the navy, but it is understood it was satisfactory. One explosive shell filled with gun cotton weighing 200 pounds, was fired from each gun, and in addition several wooden bombs. The firing was done over a measured mile, and the projectiles are said to have gone in some instances a third of a mile beyond the distance. Three different fuses were used, the first being the kind to explode a projectile in five and a half seconds after striking the water, the next in one and a half seconds, and the last on touching the water. The shock from the latter was felt in the city of Chester, four miles distant. The explosion of each shell was followed by a violent commotion of the water and those who witnessed it say no vessel could stand the force shown.

News From Spain.

CASTLE, March 11.—[Special.]—The first annual election of officers by the Yellowstone company was held yesterday; the old officers were re-elected. The mine continues to look very fine. The first fifty feet of the 100 foot contract is completed and the ore will be cross-cut before mining further. Notices have been posted for claimants of Castle town lots to file their claims within sixty days. The weather is cold and stormy and unfavorable for stock.

The influenza is raging in Persia, causing seventy deaths daily. Several members of the Shah's household are among the sufferers.

The Cretan refugees are returning to friends in Crete. The Cretan committee sustains the revolt.